

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE—By Victor L. Berger.

The miserable condition of the anthracite mine workers has for several years engaged the attention of not only the workmen, but of every well-meaning citizen of the United States. To Socialists especially it is of great interest to know the facts of the case as they are, and the following lines are a short study of the situation in the anthracite coal fields as it is and of how it originated—a study based upon official figures and without any exaggeration or prejudice. The present strike, which in reality is simply the continuation of the struggle of 1900—when the battle was postponed through the influence of Republican politicians—will more readily be understood by all our readers.

The "golden days" of the coal miners in America were in the sixties of the last century. During the war their wages were high, the miners making on the average five, six and eight dollars a day. At that time the miners were Americans, Irishmen, Welshmen and Germans, and they knew how to keep up their wages. Strikes and lockouts were rather frequent in those days also, and the tendency was towards cutting wages. At that time the anthracite mines of Eastern Pennsylvania were almost entirely in the hands of individual owners called "operators." The tendency of the railroads to become operators first became marked in 1871. Repeated strikes resulting in the withdrawal of the coal shipments, upon which the earnings of the companies chiefly depended, and the fear that other railroad companies might invade the territory, gave the pretext for the Reading railroad and other roads in that region in 1871 taking steps towards securing coal lands and operating mines. The first move of the roads was to raise freight charges, most of them doubling and one of them, the Reading, trebling the rates. These freight rates, as was intended, proved prohibitive, the operators who had resumed after the strike of 1871 at once closed their mines, not being able to ship their product, and in a short time many of them had sold out at what might be called forced sales. The tendency towards a close consolidation of interests on the side of the railroads began at that time and continued until the so-called Coal Trust was formed. The companies forming the trust now control approximately 75 per cent. of the output of anthracite coal, over 60 per cent. being controlled by the Morgan roads alone. As the sole carriers to tidewater (i. e., the sea), they easily regulate the production of the entire region, operating as they do in all the three anthracite coal fields of this country.

The railroad mine owning companies are the Philadelphia & Reading, Lehigh Valley, the Central of New Jersey, the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania and the Erie Lines.

These companies not only fix the price of coal and wages of the miners, but are also able to determine to what extent coal shall go to tidewater or any other point. In this way the individual operators are prevented from being a factor in the market.

For years bitter wars have been waged by the individual operators against the railroads on account of the exorbitant freight rates. In 1898 the individual operators combined and tried to lay out a road from Scranton to New York. But nothing came of it, because it was impossible to survey it in such a manner as would reach a sufficient number of the coal fields belonging to the individual

operators. The railroads still have it in their own hands to virtually buy the coal of the individual operators at the mine at any price they may see fit to give.

Since J. Pierpont Morgan acquired control over the coal mining railroads, the entire production has been "regulated" by "allotment."

In 1901 the total production was fixed at 55,000,000 tons, which was distributed among the different parties as follows:

Reading Company	Per Cent.	Tons.
Lehigh Valley	32.20	17,710,000
Lackawanna	15.85	8,607,500
New Jersey Central	13.35	7,342,500
Pennsylvania	12.70	6,985,000
Erie Lines	10.40	5,670,000
"Outsiders"	7.50	4,125,000

The "outsiders" have little or nothing to say about this arrangement, and have to accept the price the trust pays them for their coal. The trust sets a low price at the mines, making good threefold any losses the trust may suffer as owner of coal mines out of the profit of the railroads "for transporting" the same. These railroads charge more for "carrying a ton of hard coal one mile than is charged in Western Pennsylvania (the same state) for carrying a ton of soft coal four miles.

This "agreement" among the operators is known as "an understanding among gentlemen." By this "understanding" each colliery has "allotted" to it, monthly, a certain number of tons as its product for the ensuing month. This agreement has largely been violated in the past, but since J. Pierpont Morgan has control of the railroads the output is simply settled by the fact that the railroads will not furnish the independent operators any more cars than prescribed by the agreement. At the same time the sales-agents of the trust agree upon the "circular" prices and notify the coal dealers all over the country of the same—the prices being subject to change at the will of the trust.

But there is even a worse phase to this railroad domination in the anthracite coal fields. The demand for hard coal has always been, year in and year out, less than could be supplied if all, or even only a majority of the collieries were in operation all the year around. But in order to keep a large surplus of miners on hand and thus cheapen labor, far more mines than are necessary are operated for only a short period of the year in order to supply the demand for coal.

The total production of all the anthracite mines now open, taking 250 days as the maximum number of producing days in the year, would be 80,000,000 tons. But in 1901 the total production was only 55,000,000 tons, the average number of working days being only 180. The companies among the railroad mine-owning companies was formerly so keen than one of them was willing to close down any one of their mines so long as there was enough profit to pay for running it for only half of the year, and since J. Pierpont Morgan has control of all of them, he finds it to his advantage to keep a larger force of laborers on hand, in order to keep down the wages.

While this seems like an enormous waste of both capital and labor, it is only such from the standpoint of the national economist, not the capitalist. The larger part of the coal mine property is fixed capital stock which does not lose in value by being idle, taxes being nominal. But the case is different with the miners. During the time when the mine laborer is out of employment there is no other occupation in the coal fields to which he can devote his energies so as

to increase his earnings. He must make enough during the days he does work to support himself and his family through the whole year, or starve.

The coal miner gets now—after the 10 per cent raise due to the strike of 1900, 60 cents per "ton." We use this word ton in quotation marks, for the ton as figured for the miner weighs from 2800 to 3500 pounds. We will explain how this fraud originated—one fraud of the many to which the miners were subjected, because they were not organized. Formerly there was no sale for the smallest kind of coal—what is now called "pea," "hackwheat," "rice" and birds-eye coal. This small coal was not figured and in order to get a ton of coal credited the miner had to furnish 2600 to 2700 pounds. It was then also customary to pay the men a so-called "dividend" at the end of each month, i. e., the operators would pay their miners a certain sum, if by actual sales it was proven that more tons of coal were sold than the miners had been given credit and wages for. But this paying of dividends soon stopped, although since then even the smallest kind of coal finds a ready market. But the miner not only has to furnish 2700 pounds of "clean coal," he is also entirely at the mercy of the "docking boss," who has absolute authority to determine how much refuse and how much clean coal there is in a car. The miner may work hard all day to find when he comes out of the shafts, that he has been docked half and sometimes two-thirds of the coal mined. This iniquity has been improved somewhat since the strike of 1900 when the miners secured the right to elect a "check" weighman, who is to see that the docking is fair, but even then the real average wage per ton cannot be estimated higher than 50 cents.

The press organs of the coal lords print a scale of wages from time to time which is to prove that the miners get good wages—get from \$2 to \$3 a day. But they forget to state that the "miner" must pay his helper—the mine laborer—out of his own pocket, that he must furnish his own powder, oil and tools and keep them in good condition, that he is docked for the physician and often even for the church, that he often has to buy his necessities in company stores at exorbitant prices—and last, but not least, that he never works more than during two-thirds of the year.

According to the census, the anthracite miner did not average more than 204 days from 1890 to 1893, 100 days were about the average from 1894 to 1897. He worked 150 days in 1898, 180 days in 1899, and according to the report of the labor commissioner of Pennsylvania, 194 days in 1901, when the trust was preparing for the renewal of struggle with the workmen. Taking \$30.00 as a fair average of the monthly earnings of a first-class anthracite miner, before the 10 per cent. increase after the strike of 1900, the cost of living for a family of five, as given to the writer by an intelligent miner whose reputation for truthfulness can be vouched for, is as follows: Rent, \$4.00; shoes, \$1.00; clothing, \$5.00; household goods, \$2.00; doctor and medicines, \$1.50; church or priest, 50 cents; coal, \$1.50; insurance lodge or union, 50 cents; total, \$16.00. This leaves \$14.00 for food for five during the month—a little over 3 cents for each of five persons for three meals a day. This was the earning of a full miner, but the helpers or mine laborers' average wages were only \$20.00 a month.

The strike of 1900—the only successful strike in years, brought an increase of wages of 10 per cent., but since then the price of living has gone up fully 20 per cent.

Victor L. Berger.

### Pages from Rose's Record. No. 1.

#### WHAT DEMAGOGUE ROSE SAID HE DID.

Neenah, Wis., Sept. 20.—On Board Rose Campaign Train.—Mayor Rose last night spoke for the first time on organized labor. He declared himself a friend of organized labor, and said that four great strikes had occurred in Milwaukee since he had become mayor and that he had seen that the rights of both the laboring man and the manufacturers were protected.—Daily News.

#### WHAT THE DEMAGOGUE REALLY DID.

In May, 1901, while the big strike of the machinists against the Nordberg Manufacturing Company and other large firms in Milwaukee was at its height, Mayor Rose appointed Jacob E. Friend, THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORDBERG COMPANY, a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners! Mr. Friend is also an attorney AND LIVES AT THE HOTEL PFISTER.

—This was Rose's way of showing his feeling for organized labor.

better returns from their daily drudgery. The Canadians are not half as boastful as we, yet their country offers better inducements to farmers than ours!

When millionaires babble about being trustees of wealth, they confess to a doubt as to their actual right to the wealth they have "unearned." That doubt is a good healthy one and is more in the air today than ever before. Tomorrow to be a millionaire will be prima facie evidence of theft!

Mayor Rose has thrown the reporters of the La Follette papers out of his campaign car. Pfister's paper is well represented, and will continue to make a specialty of seeing "dense throngs" where none are encountered.

"Keep the power of the government in the people," shouted Dave Rose at Menasha. Of course he had no reference to

Prof. Howarth of the Chicago University opened the fall extension lecture course at Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, last Monday night, before a large audience. The body of his lecture was most acceptable, but when, in closing, he solemnly declared that Socialism would not abolish poverty and that one way to stop it was to prevent poor people from becoming the Socialists present began to wonder whether they were awake or dreaming. And just before that he had apparently quoted Charles Booth of London as saying that his investigation into the poverty of that world metropolis showed lack of employment as the cause, supplemented by sickness. To say then that a socialistic regulation of industry would not abolish poverty, seems passing strange. As a matter of fact, poverty is the direct result of the exploitation of the workers by the capitalist class. If each worker got his socially due share of the wealth his industry produces, which is it that will dare maintain that he would be a poor man!

Congressman Billy Mason has drafted a bill for presentation to Congress, to "settle" the coal strike—in the interests of capitalism, of course! His plan is for a government receivership while the workers, on strike as is done with the railroads when they have been exploited into bankruptcy by the greedy capitalist monkey-workers. Then when the trouble is over the mines will go back to the capitalists together with the profits skimmed out of the mine workers and the consumers before the settlement is made. A time scheme of course. The people don't own the earth; it belongs to the capitalists. Mason is a statesman—for capitalism.

We don't blame Roosevelt for preferring to talk about the tariff on his Western trip. Being a politician in the interests of the plutocrats, anything that will throw dust in people's eyes, and take their minds off of their own interests, is "right in line."

While Dave Rose is railing at La Follette's game warden, La Follette might retaliate by pointing to the present political activity of Rose's garbage inspectors.

Pres. Northrop of the Minnesota University started off the first national convention of employers and employees at Minneapolis by saying that capital and labor were at present both in demand, were both abundant and both in no condition of distress—a complacent observation that lacks truth, so far as the laboring class is in distress. The laboring class is in distress, as much so in good times, if not more, than in bad times, and it will always be in distress as long as the capitalist profit system lasts. According to bourgeois eyes the laborer is well off when he is busy, but in truth his busy-ness at that time resembles that of a sheep being shorn. It is his leisure that is "well off," if a pardonable pun may be permitted! The worker is in distress when, under the lash of dire necessity, he is forced into dusty, dingy, poorly lighted factories for long daily hours at over-straining toil, while the sunshine bathes the landscape just beyond with its "free" joys. The knitting factory girl, the pulp mill girls, the paper mill rag sorters, the slaves of the mines, the children of the mills, made prisoners in the very playtime of youth—can they truthfully be said to be in no condition of distress? The insane asylums, the hospitals, the multiplying jails and charitable institutions, the pawn shops, the brothels, and reformatories, and the tremendous increase in the sales of patent medicines are testimonies, all of them, to the distress of the workers.

Gen. Louis Auer of Milwaukee, a sportsman as well as a business man, was caught red-handed the other day with part of a carcass of venison in his satchel, although this is the "closed season." The general is a professional game warden, and the game laws are enforced at their wits' end to find ways to get him out of the law's clutches. He said he didn't know how the meat got in his grip and was found guilty and the case suspended. On the same day a whole bunch of working people, arrested on petty misdemeanors, were taken to the strong arm of the law, and no mercy shown. Oh, yes, all people are equal before the law!

We have a plutocratic campaign in Wisconsin this fall. Back of Rose is the millions or billions of Charles Pfister, and he is prepared to drench the state with it in order to get a man in the governor's chair who will favor the interests of the corporations. In fact, in back of the sham reformer La Follette, is the like Stephenson barrel. Stephenson, Spooner's seat in the United States senate, and is willing to spend freely of his millions or billions to get La Follette elected. The only honest money that will be spent in the campaign is that of the Social Democrats, and the small amount they must work with comes from the honest, unselfish pockets of workingmen.

Roosevelt's great fight on the trusts is one of the faintest things that ever happened. He started out with lots of assurance. He was about to do some rough-riding, but has already found it pretty raw-riding, especially as it may jeopardize future campaign contributions.

The capitalists control the government and the capitalists own the coal mines. This is why the government is looking for ways to avoid the necessity of taking possession of the mines. The Reading Railroad and Coal Co., of which Baer is president, is the largest producer of anthracite coal. Morgan is in control of the road's stock. He is not ready to settle the coal strike; not until all the accumulated coal is disposed of at an incredibly fat price. Up to the point where the people become really threatening, the coal barons are safe to play their game. Then they will "settle" the strike and get the gratitude of the fool people! They come pretty near having the people sized up, all right, especially the people whose emotions are controlled by the two capitalist political parties.

Socialism has an able and vigorous exponent in THE VANGUARD, edited by Comrade J. M. A. Spence. To introduce this bright, up-to-date magazine the publishers will send it for four months for 10 cents. Address THE VANGUARD Press, Box H, Green Bay, Wis.

Albion Murphy, a good and consistent capitalist politician, has broken the eleven commandment of modern society, which reads: "Thou shalt not be found out." He has been incautious enough to stand out, and the result is a new and different explanation daily of how he came into the possession of the sum of \$750, which he admits was given him by a contractor named Louis Dunkel. Dunkel failed to get the contract was after and then asked the return of the money. Murphy's lawyer, John M. Clarke, said that he had a right to keep the money, as it was given him for lobbying services, but it appears that there is a law against an alderman using his position for lobbying purposes, with a heavy penalty, and Murphy changed his defense. "I spoke too soon," he said. "The papers," I did not authorize him to get the money for services as a lobbyist. I will not state what my defense will be." Meantime all the brooks in the council are shaking in their boots for fear there may be further disclosures.

This transaction throws light on the way the city of Milwaukee is being run by the Rose push. The city hall stands in an odd time market place. It is today a big market place, trading places for hoodlums, aldermen, street railway lobbyists employed by Rose's man Pfister, contractors and "business men"—and all under the nose of Pfister's man Dunkel. All this sort of thing goes on, and in the thoughtless votes of thousands of men. The Social Democrats hope to wake such men up to a true sense of their responsibility as voters.

Things are pretty bad, eh? It costs big money to live these days. Wealth is concentrating into fewer and fewer hands and getting more and more powerful. No one can escape the octopus, blood-sucking arms of the trust monster which now controls the fuel and food supply and is fast getting control of all other necessities. This has been going on while the people were asleep and walking in their sleep to the polls to vote capitalistic party ballots and make the grip of capitalism surer. The power of concentrated wealth is constantly growing. The democracy is not standing still. If it is not now, tomorrow it will be worse. What are YOU doing to save the people from their impending slavery?

The Socialist that misses the chance to see the great Verestchagin paintings at the Milwaukee Exposition during the coming two weeks will have something to regret for the rest of his life. It was a decided stroke of enterprise on the part of the Exposition management to have Milwaukee included in the list of exhibition cities while the world-renowned canvases remained in this country. Many painters have employed their art to glorify war—to make it respectable and to cover up its horror. Not so Verestchagin. War to him is murder in green, and he does not believe in making it out of "Hell Roaring Jakes" or in covering up the brutality, the agony and the fiendish butchery of battle, with gaudy flags and uniforms and dignified, posturing officers. The Verestchagin paintings show the people what war is. He was refused of admission. But don't laugh, now. It is more pathetic than humorous.

A boy in the play-time of youth got a lay in one of the outlying factories of Milwaukee the other day. In the afternoon, when the hours grew long, and the sun faded outside the windows looked red and natural and inviting, he went up to the foreman and said innocently, "Why, could I go out there and play a game while?" He was refused of admission. But don't laugh, now. It is more pathetic than humorous.

The last job Bill had held good for some days before he was spied out and

The President's speeches on the trusts are said to have angered Pierpont Morgan. I. This suggests the thought that there is another power in the concentration of the ownership of industry that the people have not yet given its due credit. It is well known that the money used in the campaigns of the capitalist Republicans and Democratic parties comes principally from the big corporations, who look upon it as a strictly a business transaction. As the control of the big corporate interests gets into fewer and fewer hands there is a great increase of political power for those few directing heads of industry and commercial gambling. They will have the huge on the game. One or two or three of these bloated "captains of industry" will be able to put their heads together and decide the elections in advance by deciding which way their campaign contributions shall go. There is only one thing that may block the game—the rise to commanding strength of the Social Democratic or Socialist party.

Pfister's man Rose has a good deal to say about the terrible one-mill school tax, but is silent about the big tax the monopolies and capitalists levy every day on the people of Wisconsin, through increased living expenses. A mill is a tenth of a cent—what a terrible tax! But what do you expect from a monopoly-owned demagogue?

As you cannot believe the lying capitalist sheets we will give it to you straight. That great Rose meeting in Milwaukee last Saturday night wasn't a record-breaker in any sort of way. The Social Democrats have gotten bigger crowds into the big Turner hall on more than one occasion. Nearly half of Rose's audience was made up of people who dropped in out of curiosity, and there wasn't the great applause the papers spoke of.

At just the time when the capitalist sheets are yelling "Prosperity" at the top of their lusty voices, thousands of Western farmers are moving their families over into Canada, where they expect

### HOW "BILL" BLOCKED THE BLACK LIST!

It was on a mixed train on one of the mountain roads in the Western states. The conductor and both brakemen had already shown me their old A. R. U. cards which they treasured with almost affectionate tenderness. The soiled, illegible scraps were souvenirs of the "war," and revived a whole freight train of reminiscences. The three weather-beaten trainmen were strangers prior to '94; they were off three different roads, and from three different states.

Each of the brakemen has told the story of his persecution after the strike. The companies had declared that no A. R. U. striker should ever have another job on a railroad, and they were doing their level best to make good their vow. These two brakemen had to suffer long in the role of the "wandering Jew." Again and again they had secured jobs, under assumed names and otherwise, but as soon as they were found out they were dismissed with the highly edifying information that the company no longer needed their services.

They were on the railroad blacklist. Only they knew what this means who have been there. Many times these brakemen have been hungry, many times evicted from trains, often footsore after a weary walk to the next division point. But they bore it all and made no complaint. Fortunately they were both single, and their privations were at least free from the harrowing thought that wife and child were being tortured by their merciless persecutors. They finally conquered the blacklist and were once more allowed to become the slaves of the railroads.

It was about noon when the conductor tapped me on the shoulder and invited me into the baggage end of the car to have dinner with the crew. They had their own kitchen and utensils and had managed to dish up a most appetizing dish of fare. I was first served with a steaming platter of "Mulligan," a thing ill of fare. Then followed cold meats, bread and butter and hot coffee, topped off with a quarter section of pie.

The pipes were next lighted and a lively exchange of reminiscence followed. The conductor was obliged to leave us for a short time and while he was gone the two brakemen told me how he had "stopped the blacklist." It is a short, but suggestive, story. The conductor, like all brave men, was too modest to tell it himself. Here it is:

Bill, that was the conductor's name, was running a train on the S— railway, when the strike of '94 came. He was also chairman of the local grievance committee. He lost out with the rest and took his medicine without a whimper. When he left home to look for a job, his wife had the cheerful assurance that she and the two children would soon hear from him and that they would be united again at an early day.

Bill secured five jobs in straight succession. He was a first-class railroad man and could fill any kind of a position. But as fast as he got a job he lost it. The black demon was at his heels. He had offended his former master and now he and his loving wife and innocent babes must die.

The last job Bill had held good for some days before he was spied out and

discharged. He drew \$15, but he did not send it to his wife, nor did he use it on himself. Bill had a grim determination written in every line of his swarthy face when he pocketed that \$15, and his discharge, and started toward the city. He stopped short before a hardware store and his eye scanned the display in the window. In less than five minutes he had entered, investigated and emerged again.

With rapid steps the blacklisted man hurried his way to the railroad station. We next see Bill on the streets of his old home. His friends, if any remained, would scarce have recognized him. Upon his features there was an ugly look that boded ill to someone, and in his hip pocket a loaded six-shooter was ready for action.

The superintendent turned deadly pale when Bill entered. He instinctively read his indictment in Bill's grim visage before a word was spoken. "What can I do for you, Mr. —," tremblingly asked the pilloried official. "Not a damned thing," replied Bill, in a strange, hoarse voice.

"You know what I'm here for," continued the victim of the blacklist, "and if you've got any prayers to offer before I make a lead mine of your carcass, you'd better begin at once."

While Bill spoke, the superintendent looked into the murderous pistol pointed at him by the desperate man, and an instant later his office was turned into a prayer meeting. Such piteous pleas were rarely heard from such coward lips. Bill's heart was touched; he would give the craven assassin another chance.

Withdrawing the weapon and shoving it into his pocket, Bill looked the official straight in the eye and in a steady voice said: "You have beaten me out of five jobs and you are responsible for my wife and babies being homeless and hungry. You know that there is not a scratch upon my record as a railroad man, nor a stain upon my character as a man. You have deliberately planned to torture and kill an innocent woman and two babies who depend upon my labor, and by God, you deserve to die like the dog that you are. But I'm going to give you another chance for your life, mark me, just one. I'll refer to you as to my service record. If I lose that job, G— d— your black heart, you'll do your blacklisting in hell, not here, for I'll send you there as sure as my name's Bill."

The superintendent drew a long breath of relief when Bill turned on his heels and left him alone. He did not doubt Bill's word. It is hardly necessary to say that the blacklist was ended. Bill got the job and holds it to this day. Not a man on the road is more respected than he, especially by the officials.

Bill did not appeal to the courts. He took no chances on a brace game. His nerve and his six-shooter settled the case and there were no costs to pay. Bill and his two brakemen are now Socialists. The three hours I spent with those three men rolling over the Western mountains I shall remember all ways with interest and satisfaction.

EUGENE V. DEBS.







By ROBERT BLATCHFORD.



# Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

## Notes from Yankee-land.

NOTICE!—All students interested in Socialism who intend to attend the University of Wisconsin the coming winter should immediately correspond with Daniel W. Hoan, secretary of the University Socialist Club, care of the University at Madison.

Comrade John C. Chase is still speaking in the Pacific states to good crowds.

Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chicago has been booked for six addresses in Wisconsin during the campaign.

Judge H. N. Maguire has accepted the nomination of the Spokane county Socialists for judge of the Superior court.

Comrade Strickland will lend a hand as teacher in the Milwaukee school series in Cincinnati, shortly.

The national committee has thus far remained \$3,459.84 to the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The campaign in Milwaukee will be opened by two monster meetings on Sunday, Oct. 5, when addresses will be made by Comrade Thos. J. Morgan of Chicago and others. The meetings will be held on the West and South Sides and are being arranged.

The Social Democratic baseball club has arranged for an evening social at Schenck's hall, Milwaukee avenue, between Rogers and Becher streets, Saturday, October 4. Sympathizers and friends of the team are cordially invited.

The first convention of the Social Democratic party in Kenosha county was held last Friday night, when the members of the party representing the eight wards of the city and one of the towns of the county met and nominated the following: Member of Assembly, C. A. Dewey; sheriff, Michael J. White; county clerk, W. E. Swartz; register of deeds, Peter Quigley; coroner, Joseph Blennemann; clerk of the court, Bert Fox.

"Strike—at the ballot box, where you see your master's equal," is the recommendation appended to the campaign ballot being distributed by the comrades in Muskegon, Mich. Their county ticket is as follows: For congressman, D. M. Stevens; for senator, Dr. T. H. Goodman; for representative, Orlin Royce; for judge of probate, George Kinsman; for sheriff, Jasper H. Stansfield; for county clerk, M. M. Duff; for treasurer, Dr. Bayley Jones; for register of deeds, A. E. Allen; for coroners, Dr. A. B. Clement and Herman Sixma; for surveyor, Ira E. Kinsman.

The semi-annual report of the St. Louis headquarters shows receipts of \$3075.57 and expenditures of \$3704.47. The party debt amounts to \$2374.20, of which nearly \$1000 is still owing on account of the old Chicago faction. The account of the Springfield faction has been more fortunate and has been reduced to \$535.48. The sum of \$420.29 is owing to Comrade Charles H. Vail and \$193.90 to Comrade J. Durrah for propaganda work in Utah. The report gives the expense of the January meeting of the national committee as \$700 and says that owing to the committee being enlarged by newly organized states the next meeting will cost about \$1500. The cost to the party of the national secretary, his assistant, and the corps of stenographers for the half year is \$1222.55, while the items of postage, printing, stationery and miscellaneous expenses foot up another \$1103.68.

The Eleventh ward branch, Milwaukee, has arranged for the following meetings during the campaign: October 7, Siof's hall, Muskegon and Mitchell streets; October 8, Central Club, Tenth avenue and Lapham street; October 14, Kresl's hall, Ninth avenue and Orchard street; October 15, Atlantic Club, 759 Pearl street; October 21, Greenwald's hall, Second avenue and Orchard street; October 22, Central Club, Tenth avenue and Lapham street; October 23, Koenig's hall, Sixteenth avenue and Lapham street; October 24, Kresl's hall, Ninth avenue and Orchard street; October 27, Atlantic Club, 759 Pearl street; October 28, Gleisner's hall, Ninth avenue and Forest Home avenue; October 29, Greenwald's hall, Second avenue and Orchard street; October 30, Kresl's hall, Ninth avenue and Orchard street; November 2, Atlantic Club, 759 Pearl street. The following members have volunteered as speakers: George Russell, Robert Meister, Edward Besenberg, W. J. McSweeney, F. W. Rehfeld and Edward T. Melms, candidate for the Assembly.

## Wisconsin Candidates.

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For Governor—Matthew Biedinger of Racine.

For Lieutenant Governor—Robert Saltiel of Sheboygan.

For Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler of Milwaukee.

For State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

For Attorney General—Richard Elsnor of Milwaukee.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans of Brookfield.

For Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry of Milwaukee.

For Insurance Commissioner—Arnold Zander of Two Rivers.

### MILWAUKEE COUNTY TICKET.

County Clerk—Frederic Heath.

County Treasurer—Edward W. Clark.

Sheriff—George Russell.

Coroner—Dr. Carl H. Barkman.

Clerk of the Courts—Max Grass.

District Attorney—Dr. Theodor Burmeister.

Register of Deeds—Joseph Holmbeck.

County Surveyor—Joachim Stoenlein.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District—H. W. Bisthorius of the Eleventh Ward.

Fifth District—Dr. Henry C. Berger of the Tenth Ward.

The following Assembly and senatorial nomination have been made by the Milwaukee comrades:

First District—Svan Nelson.

Second District—Nic Schwinn.

Third District—Hermann Hein.

Fourth District—Jerome Underhill.

Fifth District—Willis C. Aecker.

Sixth District—W. H. Stutz.

Eighth District—Fred Sieling.

Ninth District—Edmund J. Berner.

Tenth District—John Moser.

Eleventh District—Edmund T. Melms.

Twelfth District—Gustav Richter.

Thirteenth District—Richard Flechsig.

Fourteenth District—Jos. Lopinski.

Fifteenth District—Anton Palm.

Sixteenth District—Aug. W. Strehlow.

### SENATORIAL.

Fifth District—Nic Petersen.

Sixth District—Robert Miller.

Seventh District—Frank Conine.

### THOS. J. MORGAN'S DATES IN WISCONSIN.

Oct. 3—Kenosha. Oct. 18—Appleton.

Oct. 4—Racine. Oct. 19—Kenosha.

Oct. 5—Milwaukee. Oct. 20—Bellevue.

Oct. 10—Sheboygan. Oct. 25—Janesville.

Oct. 11—Plymouth. Oct. 26—Monroe.

Oct. 12—Manitowish. Oct. 31—Milwaukee.

Oct. 13—Green Bay. Nov. 1—Milwaukee.

### WILSHIRE'S WISCONSIN DATES.

Oct. 10—Green Bay. Oct. 15—Marshfield.

Oct. 11—Appleton. Oct. 16—La Crosse.

Oct. 12—Ashland. Oct. 17—Madison.

Oct. 13—Superior. Oct. 18—Racine.

Oct. 14—Chippewa. Oct. 19—Milwaukee.

### REV. W. R. GAYLORD'S DATES.

Sept. 27—Brookfield. Oct. 1—Janesville.

Sept. 28—Darlington. Oct. 2—Edgerton.

Sept. 30—Monroe. Oct. 3—Bellevue.

By the way, handle in these secretaries' fund lists as soon as you can.

## Across the Herring Pond.

The municipal elections at Marseilles resulted in the return of the entire list of Socialist and Anti-Collectivist candidates by a large majority over the retiring Collectivist municipal body.

Comrade Pete Curran has just concluded a series of seven meetings in the Jarro division, England. He has just issued a circular containing points from the programme upon which he is going to contest the division. He is just now making an effort to re-establish the Jarro and District Trades and Labor Council, which collapsed some years ago, owing to internal friction. His prospects are becoming brighter as time goes on, and everything points towards labor rendering a good account of itself when the next parliamentary election takes place.

## State Executive Board.

The Wisconsin State Executive Board met Oct. 21, with all resident members present except H. C. Berger and Howard Tuttle. Charles W. Morgan was granted to Berlin and the Town of Greenfield.

It was voted to print for the state, exclusive of Milwaukee, 30,000 copies of the platform, and 20,000 of the coal strike leaflet, and 20,000 of "Trusts and the Old Parties," and to order 3,000 posters advertising Thos. J. Morgan's meetings in Wisconsin.

The Board also voted that the secretary be instructed to draw up a circular letter to all Wisconsin branches informing them that the communications sent by Secretary Greenham to some of our branches in la and faith and only calculated to create mischief, as Wisconsin does not owe any money for national dues, the present quarter not having yet expired, and we holding receipts for all dues till beginning of present quarter. The financial report was as follows:

RECEIPTS SINCE LAST REPORT.	
No. 13 of Milwaukee.	\$ 6.00
No. 11 of Milwaukee.	1.35
No. 11 of Brookfield.	.30
No. 1 of Kiel.	2.10
No. 2 of Milwaukee.	4.50
No. 9 of Milwaukee.	9.30
No. 21 of Milwaukee.	.30
No. 1 of Wausau.	3.30
No. 2 of Plymouth.	4.80
No. 1 of Two Rivers.	2.10
No. 1 of Neenah.	1.70
No. 1 of Kenosha.	2.70
No. 1 of Hudson.	2.70
No. 1 of Town of Greenfield.	1.05
No. 6 of Milwaukee.	3.15
No. 4 of Sheboygan.	2.40
No. 1 of Eau Claire.	1.60
No. 2 of Kiel.	2.90
No. 1 of Berlin.	1.65
No. 1 of Janesville.	1.35
Campaign Fund.	\$56.15
Organization Fund.	100.00
Sale of supplies.	.50
Collections at meetings.	2.08
Total receipts.	\$268.84

EXPENDITURES.	
W. H. Gaylord, salary.	\$4.00
Books.	20.00
	\$104.00
Balance in treasury.	\$275.80
E. H. Thomas, Secy.	

## State Campaign Fund.

STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.	
Edgar A. Lindner, Kiel.	\$1.00
Joseph Renner, Kiel.	1.00
Joseph Ammann, Kiel.	1.00
Joe. J. Klancz, Kiel.	1.00
Joe. Koch, Kiel.	1.00
J. H. Born, Kiel.	1.00
Wm. Pezolat, Kiel.	1.00
Paul Tetzlaff, Kiel.	1.00
C. W. Redemann, Kiel.	1.00
John Engel, Kiel.	1.00
H. Becher, Kiel.	1.00
Mathias Becker, Kiel.	1.00
A. Socialist, Kiel.	1.00
Wm. Voss, Kiel.	1.00

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